

against him the ridiculous objection that his duty has been cast upon of Mason and Dixon's line.

But why do not these ultra-Southern censors call their own representatives from the South to task, for voting for Mr. Winthrop, who was not only a free state man, but with pretty strongly marked free-soil proclivities.

With a few exceptions (Tomb, Stephens and one or two others) the entire Southern Whig delegation in Congress voted for Mr. Winthrop—his claims were warmly advocated by the administration organ and yet we hear not one word of disapprobation from these extreme Southern—no objection raised that he was a "free state man." Truly, "circumstances alter cases."

THE REDEEMED FAMILY.

Sweet were the piano notes of Grace Harding, as she sang at her father's request these simple words:

Hitler homeward, father dear,
Song and smile for these are here,
Saul and David, say,
Fling all cares away, away,
Done the labor of the day,
Done the day.

This, and such as this, the sweet voice of that girl breathed forth while the evening meal was preparing, and the tired father chased Saul-like the demons of care from his soul by music notes.

The redeemed family, as I well love to call them in this sketch, had all come in from the various duties of the day.

The three children, whose late and books marked them students at the neighboring academy, had thrown books and slates in the accustomed corner and hurried out, all but sweet Grace, to use the remaining daylight for their own more important avocations; and it required no strained attention to learn what they were at, for the loud shout and the answering call only could proceed from some merry boy's game innocent as it was exhilarating.

The mother welcomed each as they came in, continued her preparations for supper with an air denoting how light was the task to work for those she loved.

Every object, animate and inanimate, partook of the general appearance of content. One could read in the loud steady voice of the gay clock, and in the clean tidy room, and in the very purring of the cat, that peace and content reigned there; and when the evening board had been spread, and cleared, and the evening worship was over, and the children had retired, one by one, kissed and blessed, to their own beds, then the look of satisfied enjoyment, which stole from wife to husband, and was received in welcome back, spoke volumes of love to one another, and praise to God.

And this I have styled the Redeemed Family. Such a household I know within the sphere of my travels, and could these lines of their friend reach their knowledge, they will pardon my exposure of domestic confidence, in consideration of the moral which I wish to deduce.

This is the Redeemed Family. Well may they be so styled. Two years ago his father was a drunkard—an abandoned and self-tortured soul. This mother, whose happy heart shone a throne of eyes, was a despairing, nervous woman, broken hearted, and prematurely bowed. This sweet maiden, now joyful in the innocence of her youth, what a prospect of shame and misery was hers! to feel that she was styled the drunkard's daughter! that eyes were turned upon her with pity, often with less holy feelings! Who could rejoice more earnestly than Grace Harding at the reformation which had brought so much happiness to them all—two years—what a change had two years brought to that household band—all the contents which are presented each annual revolution, none more striking than this of the Redeemed Family. Follow that father to his slumber, the stillness of midnight read how his soul soars from the clay-bound tent, which but imprisons the immortal part, and goes upward on wings of love to meet the reconciled and forgiving Father. Surely there is perpetual assurance in the happiness of this redeemed family.

Yet that happiness rests upon a thing, subtended by many, jeered at by some, and spurned by others—a thing which cannot be too much desired, viz. the FINE OF THE FLESH. For this man a Son of Temperance! It is the influence of the Order which under God, redeemed him, and with the down of our principles will be crushed light and joy of this happy family. Oh, my brethren, can you anticipate a catastrophe, save with feelings of horror.

Bear this thing in your prayers; it arouse you to new efforts, to feel upon you depend, under God, the happiness of many a Redeemed family.

The Union—It is stated in a letter one of the journals that Dr. Bethune Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent one in Washington, a few evenings ago, in the course of which he gave a ringing eulogy upon the value of the Union, and up to the exclamation: "that shall be raised at the side of this globe for nearly five minutes, and for a while it lectured must there end

Near him was Mr. Colcock of S. C. who disgraced himself by an inflammatory dissolution speech during the early effort to organize the House. And while the cheek of almost every other person glowed with enthusiasm and approbation at the sentiment so eloquently uttered by Dr. Bethune, his alone paled with confusion and fear.

[Boston Journal.]

The above is an exceedingly characteristic specimen of Northern patriotism. How they love the Union! Those who know Mr. Colcock, will smile at the idea of his turning pale at a piece of rapid bombast from a Philadelphia Papi-prayer! Union these editors are ready to tell any amount of lies for it. In fact their vices seem to supply grand points of their adhesion to the Union. They have the plunder of the protective system, and the rich agriculture of the South furnishes a grand field for depredation—therefore they love the Union. They appropriate from the Treasury, which the commerce of the South supplies—therefore they love the Union. They love to make acquisitions of foreign territory; the South supplies the money and the soldiers, and the North appropriates the conquest—therefore they love the Union. They love the contention, aggression, and the everlasting iteration of their own superlative goodness, greatness, wisdom and rigmarole; the South present an object on which to discharge the whole artillery of their jealous selfrighteousness, and therefore they love the Union.

In the same breath they represent themselves degraded by association with slavery; make it a point of political conscience to cut loose from it in every possible way; deny to slaveholders Christian fellowship, denounce them by every abominable epithet—and declare their devotion to the "glorious Union," pledge their determination to maintain it at all hazards, and invoke the curse of God and the penalties of treason upon all who may lift a hand to deliver them from a connection with men whom they profess to hold in horror and detestation. In short they are in the condition of the poor perplexed gentleman in Aristophanes' Comedy, who winds up a tirade against woman, by declaring "we can neither live with the wicked witches, nor without them."

We in the South are in so such dilemma. We can live without the North contented, if they will allow us the benefit of the compact of Union. We can live perfectly well without them, whenever they shall resolve to turn that compact into an instrument of oppression.

[Mercury.]

Cesar and Calhoun.—A writer in the National Era, from Berlin, gives the following description of a full length statue of Caesar, found in the ruins of a village in Italy:

"The celebrated Roman was not a broad full-faced, and rather plethoric gentleman, as some modern painters have imagined, but a lean, tall, shrewy man, with a wrinkled face and projecting brow. Before you see the name, you feel that you gaze on a man who left his mark upon his age. The face is not without a resemblance to that of our South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun."

A lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of muscle is exhibited by the fish. The whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water that would carry him, if continued at the same rate, around the world in less than a fortnight; and a sword fish has been known to strike his weapon quite through the oak plank of a ship.

Dr. Franklin endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole battery himself, when he good naturedly observed that instead of killing a turkey, he had nearly put an end to the existence of a goose.

THE CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS AND MR. BENTON.

Some persons have been led to suppose, from the publication in Washington of a so-called "interesting correspondence" between Gov. Seabrook and Senator Benton, that the former had gone out of his way to thrust the South Carolina Resolutions upon the notice of the latter, as a sort of a challenge or taunt. Nothing could be further from the truth. These resolutions, as is known were not Legislative but adopted in a caucus of the members of both House, and of course did not come before the Governor officially. But his Excellency, to signify his full sympathy with them, caused copies to be printed, and sent them to every Senator and Representative in Congress from the slave holding State. They were matter of public interest to those to whom they were transmitted, and sent because they were so.

Mr. Benton alone replied to them at was natural. His situation is peculiar. He has been used to occupy a certain portion of the "public domain" with the pomp and imperial self-sufficiency of a sovereign. He has had room to swing and swell and fulminate. But they have taken away his bolts, his trappings, his hunting grounds, and the wind from his sails. He sneaks about the Senate, as it were hen-

pecked; his grand eloquence depressed to a whine; his suits lost; and his wrath turned to wishing. It could not be otherwise but that a man like Mr. Benton, so deprived of his element and shorn of his dimensions in the Senate, should seize with avidity every occasion to stretch himself, and to repeat the old notes, where there was no risk of reply. Even Napoleon was allowed to grumble about the leaks in the roof of his house at St Helena. Such consideration to fallen greatness is reasonable.

Sometimes we think that part of Mr. Benton's low spirits may spring from shame of his position—that he, a Southern man, should have leagued himself with such a foul conspiracy against the honor and safety of his section. Sometimes we suspect that he did not dream what a dance those Free Soilers would lead him, when he joined hands with them; and that now he knows the fearful secrets of the traitors camp, he is desirous to shrink away and to hide himself; and in these moods of mind we feel a touch of sympathy for him and involuntarily offer to him that gentlemanly which Burns addressed to the Devil:

"O wad ye tak' a thought an' ment
Ye aiblins might—Fiddie ken—
Still ha'e a stake—
I'm wae to think upon ye d'n
Ev'n for you sake!"

[Mercury]

Piety of Woman.

What would become of the world, but for the piety of woman? "Last at the cross, and first at the sepulchre," she has been first in beginning, and last in deserting every good enterprise for spreading the Redeemer's kingdom. The Marys and Dorcas of the church though in modest retirement, may have as rich a reward as the Peters and Thomases. Few of the institutions of gospel benevolence could carry forward their operations on any thing like their present scale, without the prayers and sacrifices of their female friends!

What is that which, if man has, he would not wish to lose; if he has not he would not wish to have; And which when he has gained it, he has no longer? D'y'e give it up? A LAWYER.

DIED.—On the 20th inst. MRS. MERTHA BROWN, widow of JOHN BROWN, deceased, after a severe and protracted illness.—Obituary next week.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber, having engaged for the present year the services of a good BLACKSMITH, and established a SHOP opposite the Jail solicits a portion of public patronage. Horse Shoeing, Plough Making, Ironing Wagons, Repairing and Plantation work of every description will be done promptly and satisfactorily both as regards terms and workmanship.

The usual time on work will be given to responsible customers, but work will be done for Cash CHEAPER of course.

Jas. R. CHAMBERS.
Canton Feb. 21, 1850

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT CANTON MISS.

MAIL	Is due	Closes
THE JACKSON MAIL	Is due, Daily by 7 A.M.	Closes, Daily at 9 P.M.
THE COLUMBUS MAIL	Is due, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday.	Closes, Wednesday, Friday & Sunday.
THE LEXINGTON MAIL	Is due, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.	Closes, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.
BENTON AND YAZOO CITY MAILS	Is due, Daily (except Monday) by 7 A.M.	Closes, Daily (except Monday) at 7 A.M.
THE MADISONVILLE MAIL	Is due, Monday and Friday.	Closes, Thursday & Sunday.
THE VERNON MAIL	Is due, Thursday & Saturday.	Closes, Monday and Friday.
RAYFORD MAIL	Is due, Saturday, 11 A.M.	Closes, Saturday, 11 A.M.

POST OFFICE HOURS.

Office open every day, except Sunday, during business hours, at 10 o'clock A.M. only.

W. PRIESTLEY, P. M.
Feb. 21, '50

A. P. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.
February, 21, 1850

SADDLE & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CLANCEY, at the old stand formerly occupied by J. M. Blanton, and more recently by Gurley & Bailey, will keep on hand every variety of SADDLES & HARNESS, usually kept in similar establishments.—All articles in his line made to order upon short notice—repairing done with neatness and dispatch, terms CASH.

Be sure to call, as I am determined to give entire satisfaction in my line.

J. CLANCEY.
Canton, Miss. Feb'y 21, '50. 1-1f

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

Samuel Lewis.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Canton and the surrounding country, that he will make to order upon short notice, SITTING CHAIRS, FANCY PARLOR, and WINDSOR CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, SETTEES, and every article in his line.

He also has on hand, a good assortment of such articles ready made. All very cheap for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers.

Canton Miss. Feb. 21, '50. 1f

ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY

And Printer's Depot,
No. 17 CANAL STREET ROW
(OPPOSITE THE CUSTOMHOUSE)

H. H. GREEN respectfully announces to the publishers and printers that he has established a complete and extensive TYPE FOUNDRY in this city.

THE BOOK LETTER of this Foundry was cut to order, by workmen of long experience, and no expense was spared to obtain the handsomest faces, and perfect in every respect, the assertion is ventured that it will be found the handsomest in the United States.

Also, a very handsome assortment of Flowers, Combination Borders, and JOB LETTER of the latest style, to which the attention of Printers is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

All articles manufactured at this Foundry shall be of a material equal, if not superior, to any manufactured at the North; and as they will be furnished at New York prices, the proprietor of this new enterprise trusts to meet with due encouragement.

The subscriber is also Agent for the sale of Napier Washington and Smith PRESSES, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Galleys, Printing INK, of all colors, including every article in the Printing business, kept constantly on hand at moderate rates.

*The proprietors of newspapers who will publish this advertisement six months, and send a paper to this foundry weekly, will be paid for the advertisement by purchasing six times the amount of advertising bill in Type.

H. H. GREEN,
17 Canal St. Row, opposite the Customhouse. 1-6m

TEAS. Gunpowder, Imperial, and Green, real Chinese, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

WRITING PAPER.

ON hand a superior article of Cap and Letter paper, for sale cheap by D. W. MURPHY.

LAMP GLASS.

JUST received a large quantity of superior quality and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

FRESH St. Louis flour just received and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

TOBACCO—100 boxes of Tobacco, of different grades, some of it very superior not received and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

The undersigned respectfully but earnestly call upon all persons indebted to them, to come forward and settle promptly, as we NEED and MUST have MONEY.

E. D. WARD & Co
Canton Feb. 21, 1850. 1-1

GLASS JARS.

A GENERAL assortment, for preserves, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

CAYENNE PEPPER.

IN bottles; the real article for table use; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

TO HIRE.

A negro woman who is a good cook and a pretty fair house servant. Apply at this office. 1-1

SPERM & STAR CANDLES

OF the best quality and at lowest prices, by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

GROUND SPICES.

ON and Ground Pepper, Allspice and Ginger. D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

LINSEED OIL. Just received, a lot of Linseed Oil from the manufactory, WARRANTED PURE for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, '50.

BLACKING.

MASON'S EXTRA brand, an article that cannot be surpassed in quality if in quantity, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

PARAFFIN LAMP GLASSES

FOR sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

COFFEE, of the very best quality; and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

SUGAR, of the very best quality and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

LOAF SUGAR.

A LARGE supply on hand, and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.

A FINESS manufacture; a superior article for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, '50.

BUCKETS.

JUST received a large supply of Superior brass bound, varnished and painted buckets, and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, '50.

TABLE SALT.

IN boxes a superior article; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, '50.

TOMATO CATSUP.

FRESH and pure; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

TURPENTINE. 40 gallons received just and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

No 1. SOAP.

JUST received, a large supply; a superior article; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

TO SPORTSMEN.

WE have on hand a superior article of Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion caps, and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

TIN WARE.

A GENERAL assortment of home manufacture, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

PURE BRANDY for "medical purposes." ONE pipe just received from New York, and warranted a PURE article; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

WINDOW GLASS.

ASSORTED sizes first rate article, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

BROOMS.

AN article that cannot be competed with by any dealer, for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

A large lot of coarse and fine SALT just received, and for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and settle their accounts or they will find them in the hands of an officer.

R. BARRINGTON.
Feb. 21-1f.

MAILS—75 bags Boston Nails, assorted sizes; for sale by D. W. MURPHY.
Feb. 21, 1850.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADISONIAN.

THE undersigned will publish a Weekly Newspaper in the Town of Canton, under the above title, commencing Thursday 21st February, 1850.—The "MADISONIAN" will be thoroughly democratic in its course. Upon the subjects of a National Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, we concur in the opinions always entertained by the great body of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. Aside from the constitutional objections that may well be urged against a National Bank, experience has demonstrated that the fiscal and monetary affairs of the government can be safely and conveniently managed without the aid of such an institution.

The Constitutional Treasury, in its practical bearing, has fully come up to the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and falsified the valuations of evil so confidently made by its enemies, so that at this day, the latter no longer urge objections to its main principles, but suggest only modifications in its minor details. Upon the Tariff question, the "MADISONIAN" will advocate the Free Trade doctrine. By Free Trade, we do not mean the abolition of Custom-houses, and of all duties upon imports, but a system of commercial intercourse, as free and unrestricted as it can be, consistently with our present mode of raising revenue. In short, we contend that Congress should discriminate with a view to Revenue alone, and not for protection—revenue being the only object recognized by the Constitution in the grant of the taxing power.

The power of the Federal Government to embark in a general system of Internal Improvements, and the propriety of such a course, have ever been denied by strict constructionists. The difficulty has been to draw the line of distinction between objects strictly national in their character, and others not necessarily embraced in that category. We maintain, in common with the great mass of the Democratic party, that the general government should confine its aid to such works of Internal Improvement as belong to the former class, leaving all others to the fostering care of the local legislatures of the several states, or to the enterprise of private citizens; believing that the line of demarcation between such as are national and such as are not so, has been clearly elucidated and ably maintained by the late President Polk, in his veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Should the wild scheme of distributing among the several states, the proceeds of the public lands, be broached by this or any other administration, we will deem it our duty to oppose it though in justice to our political opponents, we must add that we do not believe it was ever seriously entertained by any very respectable number of them to make that measure a test of their party principles.

Regarding the veto power as a wise check and a salutary safeguard against over-much-legislation, we are opposed to any modification of it, and utterly condemn the demagogical spirit that proposes to restrict its exercise.

The President of the United States, being the only branch of the law-making power elected by the whole people, may be regarded as the Tribune of the people, armed with the veto power, to prevent any encroachments upon their rights. To abridge this power or to restrict its exercise to a specified class of cases, enumerated in some new party creed, or political catechism, would be in direct contravention of the plain words of the constitution.

From this brief exposition of our principles, it will be seen, that we must be necessarily placed in the main, in opposition to the present Administration, but it will be no factious opposition. The "MADISONIAN" will not resign the dignity of thought and service, but will bind itself to the car of party; but will reserve to itself the right of commending whatever it may deem commendable in its political enemies, and of censuring whatever it may deem censurable in the course or policy of its own friends.

Whilst upon all measures of Federal Politics we will not disregard our allegiance to party; upon the great question of "Southern Rights," we will divest ourselves of the feelings of mere partisanship, and be governed in our course, solely by what we conceive to be the interest of our own portion of the confederacy. Though cherishing a deep and abiding attachment to the Union, the "MADISONIAN" will advocate the strongest measures of opposition to Northern aggression, planting itself on the unassailable positions of the Southern Address; and also those of our own State Convention—in a word, it will be prepared to sustain south in any organized plan of resistance, to the dangerous assaults made upon us by the political schemers and pseudo philanthropists of the abolition school.

Situated in the midst of an agricultural population, a due portion of its columns will be devoted to their peculiar interests.

A. P. HILL, Editor.
R. D. PRICE, Pub.